

ON A NEW SPECIES OF HELIX FROM TEXAS.

BY WILLIAM G. MAZYCK.

Helix (*Triodopsis*) *Henriettæ*, Mazyck.

Shell rimately umbilicated, depressed, globose, rather solid, with numerous regular delicate striae, dark brownish horn color; spire obtuse; whorls about five and a half, slightly convex; suture deeply impressed; beneath convex, smoother than above; umbilicus very deep, reaching the apex, but only exhibiting the last three whorls, grooved within; body-whorl gently ascending just behind the aperture, and then suddenly and shortly deflected, very much constricted behind the peristome, with two deep exterior pits, having the space between them elevated into a prominent ridge; aperture subtriangular, peristome much thickened within and very slightly reflexed, very tortuous, yellowish-white, furnished with a small denticle near its upper termination and an erect lamelliform tooth, which is equal in length to about one-fifth the diameter of the base of the shell, extending from the lower end of the uppermost pit almost to the inner edge of the body-whorl; low down in the mouth of the shell there is, between this tooth and the denticle, a large, white, tongue-shaped, concave tooth; and very near this, but rather lower down in the mouth of the shell, and on the base of the body-whorl, there is an oblique, stout, white tooth, which is sometimes slightly cleft on the edge. The parietal wall, which is covered with a semitransparent callus, bears a very strong, arcuated, entering, white tooth, whose outer margins form almost a right angle.

Diam. maj. $\frac{1}{2}$; min. $\frac{7}{16}$; alt. $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Habitat.—Eastern Texas. Mr. Jacob Boll.

This species more nearly resembles *Helix vultuosa*, Gld., than any other North American species, but differs from that shell in the shape and size of the umbilicus and in the form and armature of the aperture, which in *vultuosa* is lunate, almost circular, and in this species is rather V-shaped; in *vultuosa* the peristome, though moderately so, is decidedly reflexed, and its plane is almost entirely unbroken; in *Henriettæ* it is very much thickened, but scarcely at all reflexed, is very tortuous, and bears on its inner margin an obtuse denticle and a long lamelliform erect

tooth, which are wanting in *vultuosa*; in *Henriettæ* the two internal teeth are so far within the aperture as to be seen only on looking into it, while in *vulluosa* they are plainly visible from the base of the side; in the latter the parietal tooth is arched upwards, and its outer margin is rounded—in *Henriettæ* it takes the opposite direction, and its margins form almost a right angle; the deep pits behind the peristome are wanting or obsolete in *vultuosa*.

The species is referred to by Mr. Bland in "Remarks," p. 116-117.